



# County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012  
(213) 974-1101  
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA  
Chief Executive Officer

July 22, 2011

To: Mayor Michael D. Antonovich  
Supervisor Gloria Molina  
Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas  
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky  
Supervisor Don Knabe

From: William T Fujioka  
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors  
GLORIA MOLINA  
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS  
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY  
Third District

DON KNABE  
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH  
Fifth District

## **RECOMMENDATION OF A COUNTY AGENCY TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY OVER POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (ITEM NO. S-1, AGENDA OF JULY 26, 2011)**

On July 12, 2011, your Board instructed this office to report back on July 26, 2011 with a plan to address public safety realignment as authorized by AB 109 (Attachment I), and to recommend the designation of a County agency to assume responsibility over post-release community supervision (parole functions). As part of this effort, representatives of the Chief Executive Office (CEO), County Counsel, Probation and the Sheriff departments met to develop the appropriate structure to manage local jurisdiction parolees.

Through these efforts, a Hybrid Management Framework (Framework) that best addresses the requirements mandated by AB 109 has been developed. The Framework relies on the strength of each department to begin the process of providing local probation supervision to AB 109 parolees. The Framework is intended to improve public safety with increased coordination between the Probation and Sheriff departments, provide a fiscally sound budget, and leverage community based organizations to provide re-entry services. It is important to note that this Framework provides a defined structure and overall funding parameters for local supervision of parolees. As mandated by AB 109, a separate operational plan with specific details regarding staffing levels, equipment needs, re-entry services and budgetary recommendations will be issued by the Community Corrections Plan (CCP) for consideration by your Board.

*"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"*

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Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only**

**IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR BOARD:**

1. Adopt the Hybrid Management Framework as the business model for Los Angeles County post-release community supervision as mandated by AB 109;
2. Instruct the CCP to report back to your Board in 30 days with an operational plan based on this Framework and budgetary guidelines detailed in this report;
3. Instruct the Probation and Sheriff Departments to identify, assemble, and create a plan by August 1, 2011, to begin the initial screening of parolees by August 15, 2011;
4. Instruct the Probation and Sheriff department's to immediately contact the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to request that parolees only be released at their two facilities located in the County and to remove the Kern County facility from their release plans;
5. Instruct the CCP to report back in thirty days on an inventory of Community Based Organizations (CBO) service providers and array of re-entry services available for the parolee population;
6. Instruct the CCP to report back in thirty days with a service time-line for parolee's to obtain re-entry services from County and CBO providers;
7. Instruct the CCP to identify, recommend and report back in thirty days on a universal case management and service referral information system to manage the parolee caseload;
8. Instruct the CEO to establish, and chair, a task force comprised of Probation Department, Sheriff Department, Department Public Social Services (DPSS), Community and Senior Services, Public Health, Mental Health and County Counsel to examine the availability of existing programs to offset the cost and to support parolee support services;
9. Instruct Public Health, Mental Health, Public Defender, and Alternate Public Defender to evaluate the operational impact of AB 109 and to report back within 30 days with a staffing plan.

**AB 109 Hybrid Management Framework**

AB 109 transfers jurisdiction of specific non violent, non serious, non sex offenders (N3) from the State to the County, namely:

1. Parole Violators;
2. Low level N3 offenders; and
3. N3 parolees.

Under Realignment, when an individual is arrested from the first two categories of N3 offenders, they will no longer be sent to State prison. Instead, they will be incarcerated in the County jail system under the supervision of the Sheriff Department. The third category of offenders being sent to the County are inmates being released on parole after October 1, 2011.

It is important to note that the CDCR will continue to have jurisdiction over all offenders who are on State parole prior to the implementation date of October 1, 2011. Looking forward, County-level supervision under AB 109 **will not include** the following offenders:

- Third-strike offenders- those whose third strike was for a non-violent offense would still be on State parole;
- Offenders whose **current** commitment offense is serious or violent, as defined by California's Penal Code §§ 667.5(c) and 1192.7(c);
- High-risk sex offenders;
- Mentally Disordered Offenders (Attachment II); and
- Offenders on parole prior to October 1, 2011.

**Note: Offenders who meet these conditions will continue to be under State parole supervision.**

With this Framework, the Probation department would be designated as the lead department to manage parolees with support from the Sheriff, local law enforcement agencies, Public and Mental Health Departments, DPSS as well as CBO's who would provide individualized re-entry services (Attachment III).

The CDCR has started to identify eligible N3 offenders and will begin to send the case files to local jurisdictions no later than August 15, 2011. After the initial CDCR review, the County expects to receive 1,000 case files from the State in August, 2011, with another 6,900 to be transferred throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. Using existing assessment tools, all parolees would be subjected to three distinct screening procedures by County staff at various points in the process to determine:

1. Eligibility for local supervision under AB 109;
2. The risk each parolee presents to the local community; and
3. Supportive services that will be required for re-entry and reduced recidivism.

### **Eligibility Screening**

Prior to an inmate actually being released, joint regional assessment teams comprised of staff from both Probation and Sheriff departments will review case files at the

designated CDCR release facilities located in Chino, Lancaster and Delano. It is our recommendation that departmental staff contact CDCR and request that Los Angeles County Post Release Centers be restricted to two locations – Lancaster and Chino. This will allow staff to go to each facility to conduct the initial assessments. The review will verify the N3 status of each individual slated for realignment with a primary focus to ensure that serious, violent or high-risk sex offenders are not mistakenly identified for County supervision. The assessment teams will need to be up and running by August 15, 2011, in order to meet the October 1, 2011, implementation date. This Office recommends funding the assessment teams with a portion of the \$7.9 million in State authorized start-up funds. The composition of the team, and additional funding, will be determined by the CCP.

### **Risk Screening**

The joint regional assessment teams will also screen all individual parolees for the potential risk they present to the local community by reviewing factors such as current charges, prior record, substance abuse and other influencing factors. Parolees will be assigned one of three risk classifications:

- Tier I - Low
- Tier II - Medium
- Tier III - High

Tier I and II parolees will be managed by the Probation department in much the same manner as their current adult probation population, with each parolee having an assigned probation officer as a point of contact and for case management.

Tier III parolees are described as high risk. As such, Probation Officers, Sheriff Deputies and local law enforcement agencies would staff a "task force" to pro-actively manage this group of individuals by conducting high risk, in-person monitoring, warrant processing, arresting absconding parolees and parole revocations. Probation estimates that up to 50 percent of the prospective parolees will fall into Tier III category.

### **Supportive Services Screening**

Each parolee will be screened to develop an individual service plan to address the need for services such as anger management, work readiness, transportation, housing, substance abuse counseling, coping skills and general education. The assigned Probation officer will use the screening, and assessment, to guide the development of an individualized case management plan for each parolee.

### **Community Based Organizations Support Services**

This Framework proposes to allocate funding for re-entry services to be provided by CBO's located in the parolee's release area to increase their participation in treatment programs and to improve the cost effectiveness of the program. These agencies have

the expertise, experience and resources to address the recovery and rehabilitation needs of the parolees. The CCP must develop a plan to utilize these resources.

### **Staffing**

This Framework relies on the traditional strengths of each department to implement public safety realignment mandated by AB 109. Specifically, the core function of incarceration will continue to be handled by the Sheriff department at County jail facilities, while active parole monitoring will be led by the Probation department with law enforcement assistance from the Sheriff and local law enforcement agencies for high risk activities. Sworn Probation Officers will be augmented with approximately 60 law enforcement officers (Attachments IV & V) to assist with traditional law enforcement activities such as liaison duties with local police jurisdictions, processing warrants, arresting parolees and revoking parole. Creation of the high risk task force will eliminate the need to arm the Probation Officers on the team. As noted above, specific details regarding final staffing composition will be issued under separate cover by the CCP for consideration by your Board.

### **Regional Concept**

The Framework proposes to co-locate the high-risk task forces into regions which will be staffed according to parolee density. Some areas with high density will require more than one task force while other less dense regions will have more geographic area to monitor. In order to increase coordination and team efficiency, taskforce staff will co-locate at existing probation offices located throughout the County. The CCP will need to identify a regional concept in their operation plan including existing probation facilities to house task force staff. After the facilities have been identified, CEO Real Estate will conduct a site assessment and report back on any improvements that might be necessary including a timeline and cost estimate. This Office recommends front funding for improvements identified by the space assessment to be paid from a portion of the \$7.9 million in State authorized start- up funds. The CCP will need to report back in their operational plan what system has been agreed upon for the joint task force use.

### **Quality Assurance CEO**

The Quality Assurance function will be assumed by the CEO to assess the outcomes of the new AB 109 Framework. Key metrics will be identified and tracked, such as recidivism rates, participation in re-entry service offerings, the appropriateness of re-entry services, drug testing and compliance with parole conditions. Performance outcomes will be reviewed annually against state and national best practice benchmarks to assess the effectiveness of the framework. As necessary, changes will be recommended to the program design through this process.

### **Information Management Systems**

In order to provide superior oversight and robust case management services, a

universal case management and service referral system will need to be developed and managed. There has been preliminary discussion with Probation and the Sheriff on several potential systems for this purpose. This Office recommends front funding for this system of \$300,000 paid from a portion of the \$7.9 million in State authorized start-up funds. The CCP will need to report back in their operational plan what system has been agreed upon for the joint task force use.

### **Fiscal Impact/Financing**

The State has allocated \$112.6 million during FY 2011-12, or 31.8% of the total statewide funding to the County of Los Angeles for AB 109 implementation. The funding has been prorated to reflect nine months of operation given the October 1, 2011 implementation date. These funds are intended to cover all aspects of the adult population realignment: low-level offenders, specified parolees, and parole violators. For specified parolees, the State is allocating \$38,578,317 (out of the total \$112.6 million) for year one. As detailed in Attachment VI, the Framework recommends specific allocations for mental health and substance abuse services to be provided by Mental and Public Health as well an allocation for CBO's to provide comprehensive re-entry services. In addition to the primary allocation, the County will receive three smaller allocations for 2011 public safety realignment:

1. Los Angeles County will receive \$4,034,687 in year one to conduct revocation hearings. (Allocated to the District Attorney and Public Defender/Alternate Public Defender.)
2. Los Angeles County will receive a one-time funding grant of \$7,942,300 to cover counties start-up costs associated with the local AB 109 implementation plan.
3. Each county was also awarded a one-time grant, based on population, to assist the County's CCP in developing its AB 109 implementation plan; Los Angeles County will receive \$200,000.

AB 109 created radical change within the public safety community by shifting thousands of parolees to the local jurisdiction. While there are logistical problems resulting from a compressed timeline for planning and implementation dates, there are also opportunities for improving how the County performs its oversight functions. The goal of this Framework is to use this opportunity to improve the parole oversight process through teamwork, community focused law enforcement and CBO provided services. Resulting from this Framework, this office believes that the monitoring of parolees will be enhanced along with improved outcomes and increased public safety.

Each Supervisor  
July 22, 2011  
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If you have any questions, contact me, or have your staff contact Jackie White at (213) 893-2374 or [jwhite@ceo.lacounty.gov](mailto:jwhite@ceo.lacounty.gov).

WTF:JW:SAW:ef

#### Attachments

c: Sheriff  
Public Defender  
Alternate Public Defender  
Executive Office, Board of Supervisors  
Community and Senior Services  
County Counsel  
Health Services  
Mental Health  
Probation  
Public Health  
Public Social Services



For Informational Purposes  
July 15, 2011

(916) 445-4950

## 2011 Public Safety Realignment

*The cornerstone of California's solution to reduce overcrowding, costs, and recidivism*

Earlier this year, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed Assembly Bill (AB) 109 and AB 117, historic legislation that will enable California to close the revolving door of low-level inmates cycling in and out of state prisons. It is the cornerstone of California's solution for reducing the number of inmates in the state's 33 prisons to 137.5 percent design capacity by May 24, 2013, as ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court.

All provisions of AB 109 and AB 117 are prospective and implementation of the 2011 Realignment Legislation will begin October 1, 2011. **No inmates currently in state prison will be transferred to county jails or released early.**

Governor Brown also signed multiple trailer bills to ensure the 2011 Realignment secured proper funding before implementation could go into effect.

The 2011 Realignment is funded with a dedicated portion of state sales tax revenue and Vehicle License Fees (VLF) outlined in trailer bills AB 118 and SB 89. The latter provides revenue to counties for local public safety programs and the former establishes the Local Revenue Fund 2011 (Fund) for counties to receive the revenues and appropriate funding for 2011 Public Safety Realignment.

### Funding of Realignment

The following trailer bills were signed to secure sufficient funding for counties:

- AB 111
  - Gives counties additional flexibility to access funding to increase local jail capacity for the purpose of implementing Realignment.
- AB 94 (2011 Realignment Legislation Addressing Public Safety)
  - Comes into effect upon the passage of AB 111.
  - Authorizes counties who have received a conditional award under a specified jail facilities financing program to relinquish that award and reapply for a conditional award under a separate financing program.
  - Lowers the county's required contribution from 25 percent to 10 percent and additionally requires CDCR and the Corrections Standard Authority to give funding preference to those counties that relinquish local jail construction conditional awards and agree to continue to assist the state in siting re-entry facilities.
- AB 118
  - Outlines the financial structure for allocating funds to a variety of accounts for realignment.
  - Establishes the Local Revenue Fund 2011 for receiving revenue and appropriates from that account to the counties.
  - Directs the deposit of revenues associated with 1.0625 percent of the state sales tax rate to be deposited in the Fund.



- Establishes a reserve account should revenues come in higher than anticipated.
- The reallocation formulas will be developed more permanently using appropriate data and information for the 2012-'13 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter.
- Implements sufficient protections to provide ongoing funding and mandated protection for the state and local government.
- The smallest of counties that benefit from the minimum grant will each receive approximately \$77,000 in 2011-'12.
- SB 89
  - Dedicates a portion (\$12) of the Vehicle License Fee to the Fund.
  - Revenue comes from two sources; freed up VLF previously dedicated to DMV administration and VLF that was previously dedicated to cities for general purpose use.
  - Estimated total amount of VLF revenue now dedicated to realignment is \$354.3 million in 2010-2011.
- SB 87
  - Provides counties with a one-time appropriation of \$25 million to cover costs associated with hiring, retention, training, data improvements, contracting costs, and capacity planning pursuant to each county's AB 109 implementation plan.

### **Local Planning Process**

The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP), which was previously established in Penal Code § 1230, will develop and recommend to the county Board of Supervisors an implementation plan for 2011 Public Safety Realignment. An Executive Committee from the CCP members will be comprised of the following:

- Chief probation officer
- Chief of police
- Sheriff
- District Attorney
- Public Defender
- Presiding judge of the superior court (or his/her designee)
- A representative from either the County Department of Social Services, Mental Health, or Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs, as appointed by the County Board of Supervisors.

The Executive Committee plan is deemed accepted by the county Board of Supervisors unless the Board rejects the plan by a four-fifths vote.

### **Community, Local Custody**

AB 109 allows non-violent, non-serious, and non sex offenders to serve their sentence in county jails instead of state prisons. However, counties can contract back with the State to house local offenders.

Under AB 109:

- No inmates currently in state prison will be transferred to county jails.
- No inmates currently in state prison will be released early.
- All felons sent to state prison will continue to serve their entire sentence in state prison.
- All felons convicted of current or prior serious or violent offenses, sex offenses, and sex offenses against children will go to state prison.

- There are nearly 60 additional crimes that are not defined in Penal Code as serious or violent offenses but at the request of law enforcement were added as offenses that would be served in state prison rather than in local custody.

Please see the document "AB 109: Final Crime Exclusion List" for a complete listing of those crimes.

### **Post-Release (County-Level) Community Supervision**

CDCR continues to have jurisdiction over all offenders who are on state parole **prior** to the implementation date of October 1, 2011. Prospectively, county-level supervision for offenders upon release from prison will include current non-violent, non-serious (irrespective of priors) and sex offenders. County-level supervision will **not** include:

- Third-strike offenders- those whose third strike was for a non-violent offense would still be on State parole.
- Offenders whose **current** commitment offense is serious or violent, as defined by California's Penal Code §§ 667.5(c) and 1192.7(c).
- High-risk sex offenders,
- Mentally Disordered Offenders
- Offenders on parole prior to October 1.

Offenders who meet the above-stated conditions will continue to be under state parole supervision.

The county Board of Supervisors will designate a county agency to be responsible for post-release supervision and will provide that information to CDCR by August 1, 2011. CDCR must notify counties of an individual's release at least one month prior. Once the individual has been released CDCR no longer has jurisdiction over any person who is under post-release community supervision. No person shall be returned to prison on a parole revocation except for those persons previously sentenced to a term of life.

### **Parole Revocations**

**Starting October 1, 2011, all parole revocations will be served in county jail instead of state prison and can only be up to 180 days.**

The responsibility of parole revocations will continue under the Board of Parole Hearings until July 1, 2013, at which time the parole revocation process will become a local court-based process. Local courts, rather than the Board of Parole Hearings, will be the designated authority for determining revocations. Contracting back to the state for offenders to complete a custody parole revocation is not an option. Only offenders previously sentenced to a term of life can be revoked to prison.

After July, 1, 2013 The Board of Parole Hearings will continue to conduct

- Parole consideration for lifers;
- Medical parole hearings;
- Mentally disordered offender cases; and
- Sexually Violent Predator cases.

AB 109 also provides the following under parole:

- Allows local parole revocations up to 180 days

- Authorizes flash incarceration at the local level for up to 10 days

Inmates released to parole after serving a life term (e.g., murderers, violent sex offenders, and third-strikers) will be eligible for parole revocation back to state prison if ordered by the Board.

**The Division of Juvenile Justice**

AB 109 limited the future juvenile court commitments to the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). However, AB 117 removes this provision. As such, there will be no changes to DJJ during the 2011 realignment.

AB 109: Final Crime Exclusion List		Code	Section
Administering stupefying drugs to assist in commission of a felony	PC	222	
Battery against a juror	PC	243.7	
Gassing of a peace officer or local detention facility employee	PC	243.9	
Abduction or procurement by fraudulent inducement for prostitution	PC	266a	
Purchasing a person for purposes of prostitution or placing a person for immoral purposes	PC	266e	
Sale of a person for immoral purposes	PC	266f	
Pimping and pimping a minor	PC	266h	
Pandering and pandering with a minor	PC	266i	
Procurement of a child under age 16 for lewd or lascivious acts	PC	266j	
Felony child abuse likely to produce great bodily injury or death	PC	273a	
Assault resulting in death of a child under age 8	PC	273ab	
Felony domestic violence	PC	273.5	
Poisoning or adulterating food, drink, medicine, pharmaceutical product, spring, well, reservoir, or public water supply	PC	347	
Felony physical abuse of an elder or dependent adult	PC	368b	
Brandishing firearm or deadly weapon to avoid arrest	PC	417.8	
Unlawfully causing a fire that causes an inhabited structure or inhabited property to burn	PC	452	
Felony stalking	PC	646.9	
Solicitation for murder	PC	653f(b)	
Possession of a firearm by a prohibited person	PC	12021/12021.	
Possession of an explosive or destructive device	PC	12303.2	
Escape	PC	4532	
Possession of a controlled substance while armed with a firearm	HS	11370.1	
Evading a peace officer by driving in a willful or wanton disregard for safety of persons or property	VC	2800.2	
Evading a peace officer causing death or serious bodily injury	VC	2800.3	
Hit and run driving causing death or injury	VC	20001	
Felony driving under the influence causing injury	VC	23153	
Felony convictions with a Penal Code Section 186.11 enhancement	PC	186.11	
Bribing an Executive Officer	PC	67	
Executive or Ministerial Officer Accepting a Bribe	PC	68	
Bribing a Legislator	PC	85	
Legislator Excepting a Bribe	PC	86	
Judicial Bribery	PC	92/93	
Peace Officer Intentionally Planting Evidence	PC	141	
Local Official Accepting a Bribe	PC	165	
Misappropriation of Public Funds	PC	424	
Embezzlement of Public Funds	PC	504/514	
Conflict of Interest by Public Officer or Employee	GC	1090/1097	
Taking Subordinate Pay	GC	1195	
Destruction of Documents	GC	1855	
Public Official Who Aids and Abets Voter Fraud	EC	18501	
Assault on a Peace Officer	PC	245(d)	
Persuading, Luring, or Transporting a Minor Under 13	PC	272(b)	
Employment of Minor to Sell Controlled Substance	HS	11353	
Employment of Minor to Sell Controlled Substance	HS	11354	
Use of Minor to Transport/Possess/Possess for Sale	HS	11380(a)	
Employment of Minor to Sell Marijuana	HS	11361(a)(b)	
Brandishing Firearm in Presence of Peace Officer	PC	417(c)	
Brandishing Firearm or Deadly Weapon to Resist Arrest	PC	417.8	
Vehicular Manslaughter While Intoxicated	PC	191.5 (c)	
Knowingly Exposes Someone to HIV	HS	120291	
Knowingly Facilitates the Collection of Wrongfully Attributed DNA Specimens	PC	298.2	
Wrongful Use of DNA Specimens	PC	299.5	
Criminal Gang Activity	PC	186.22	
Street Gang Activity	PC	186.26	
Gang Registration Violation	PC	186.33	
Possession or Importation of Horse Meat	PC	598c	
Sale of Horse Meat	PC	598d	
Manufacture/Distribution of False Documents for Citizenship Purposes	PC	113	
Use of False Documents for Citizenship Purposes	PC	114	

## Mentally Disordered Offenders Program (MDO)

### What is the MDO Program?

The Mentally Disordered Offender (MDO) law applies only to prisoners whose crimes were committed on or after January 1, 1986. The statutes governing the MDO program are contained in Penal Code (PC) Sections 2960-2981. The law requires that a prisoner who meets six specific MDO criteria (listed below), shall be ordered by the Board of Prison Terms (BPT) to be treated by the Department of Mental Health (DMH) as a condition of parole. An MDO patient is a parolee who meets the criteria and is paroled on the condition that he or she receives DMH treatment.

**The intent of the MDO law is to increase public safety. The goal of the Department of Mental Health is to achieve this public protection through the provision of a safe and effective system of inpatient and outpatient services for Mentally Disordered Offenders.**

Treatment for MDO patients begins in a state hospital. When CONREP and the hospital treatment team believe a patient can be **safely and effectively treated on an outpatient basis**, DMH will recommend transfer to outpatient treatment in CONREP. The patient's parole and treatment by DMH will be reviewed by the BPT every year. The patient may remain in the MDO treatment program, either in the hospital or in CONREP, throughout his time on parole, depending on his progress. Parolees are generally required to remain on parole for three years. However, up to another 12 months can be added when parole violations result in parole revocations. At the end of parole, the patient may be civilly committed to further periods of DMH treatment, if the court finds that the patient's mental disorder still meets certain criteria.

### Criteria for Certification as an MDO patient:

The BPT can impose mental health treatment as a condition of parole when it finds that the inmate/parolee meets the following criteria:

- The prisoner has a **severe mental disorder**; \*
- The prisoner used force or violence or caused serious bodily injury in one of the prisoner's commitment crimes;
- The **severe mental disorder was one of the causes of or was an aggravating factor** in the commission of the crime for which the prisoner was sentenced to prison; \*
- The prisoner's severe mental **disorder is not in remission or" cannot be kept in remission without treatment"** \*
- The prisoner had been **in treatment for the severe mental disorder for ninety (90) days** or more within the year prior to The prisoner's parole or release; and
- As a result of the severe mental disorder, the prisoner represents a "substantial danger of physical harm to others.

### **Transfer to CONREP:**

CONREP staff from the community (county) to which the parolee/patient will be paroled to will visit him or her periodically in the hospital. These visits will allow the parolee/patient and the CONREP staff to get to know each other. The visits will also provide the parolee/patient with information about CONREP. Community staff will tell parolee/patient what factors they consider when deciding whether or not they will be able to safely and effectively treat and supervise parolee/patient in their program.

The CONREP evaluation of the parolee/patient's progress is made available to the BPT to help them in making decisions regarding his/her future release to an outpatient program. When the hospital and CONREP both agree that the parolee/patient can be safely and effectively treated in the community, he/she will be transferred to outpatient treatment.

### **Rehospitalization:**

If the parolee/patient fails to comply with the treatment contract, he/she may be returned to the state hospital (or temporarily put in another hospital on an emergency basis until he/she can be transferred to a state hospital). Other behaviors which can result in the loss of outpatient status include:

- Committing a crime;
- Deteriorating mental condition;
- Asking to be returned;
- Using illegal drugs or alcohol;
- Doing things or being in situations that have led to past crimes; and/or
- Going AWOL (see note below)

If the parolee/patient fails to appear for appointments without a good reason or if he/she leaves the county without permission, he/she will be considered Absent Without Leave (AWOL) which is grounds for his/her return to the state hospital or having his/her parole revoked and returned to prison.

If the CONREP director believes that the parolee/patient is a danger to him or herself or others or cannot be safely and effectively treated on an outpatient basis, that his/her mental condition is worsening, or that he/she may run away or not appear for the hearing, he/she may be picked up by the police and placed in the state hospital until the hearing has taken place. If CONREP recommends rehospitalization, the Department of Mental Health will inform the BPT and they will provide a hearing officer. The hearing will take place on the grounds of the hospital within a specified number of days.

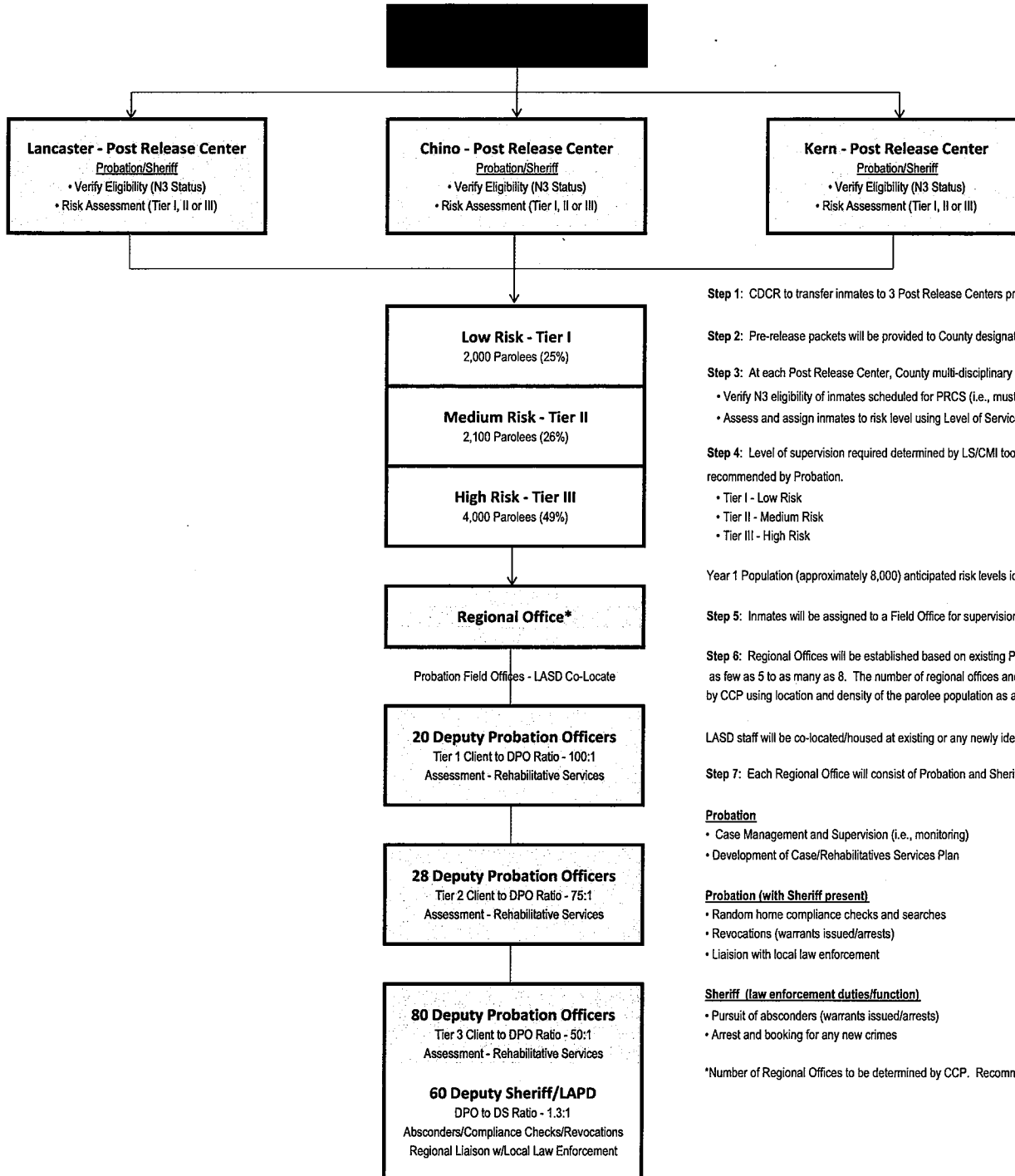
If the parolee/patient is rehospitalized because his/her mental condition worsens, when he/she can once again be treated safely and effectively in the community, he/she will return to the community and CONREP.

[http://www.dmh.ca.gov/services\\_and\\_programs/Forensic\\_Services/MDO/default.asp](http://www.dmh.ca.gov/services_and_programs/Forensic_Services/MDO/default.asp)

# COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

## POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION (PRCS) - HYBRID PROPOSAL

Attachment III



**Step 1:** CDCR to transfer inmates to 3 Post Release Centers prior to their scheduled release date.

**Step 2:** Pre-release packets will be provided to County designated lead agency beginning 08/15/11.

**Step 3:** At each Post Release Center, County multi-disciplinary team lead by Probation and Sheriff will:

- Verify N3 eligibility of inmates scheduled for PRCS (i.e., must meet all of the required criteria)
- Assess and assign inmates to risk level using Level of Service/Case Management Inventory tool.

**Step 4:** Level of supervision required determined by LS/CMI tool. A three-tiered system has been recommended by Probation.

- Tier I - Low Risk
- Tier II - Medium Risk
- Tier III - High Risk

Year 1 Population (approximately 8,000) anticipated risk levels identified.

**Step 5:** Inmates will be assigned to a Field Office for supervision based on home address/zip codes.

**Step 6:** Regional Offices will be established based on existing Probation Field Offices, which may be as few as 5 to as many as 8. The number of regional offices and associated staffing will be determined by CCP using location and density of the parolee population as a guide.

LASD staff will be co-located/housed at existing or any newly identified Probation Field Offices.

**Step 7:** Each Regional Office will consist of Probation and Sheriff/LAPD staff to do the following:

#### Probation

- Case Management and Supervision (i.e., monitoring)
- Development of Case/Rehabilitative Services Plan

#### Probation (with Sheriff present)

- Random home compliance checks and searches
- Revocations (warrants issued/arrests)
- Liaison with local law enforcement

#### Sheriff (law enforcement duties/function)

- Pursuit of absconders (warrants issued/arrests)
- Arrest and booking for any new crimes

\*Number of Regional Offices to be determined by CCP. Recommended staffing as described.

Chief Executive Office  
**AB 109 Staffing Analysis**  
 Hybrid Proposal

**Attachment IV**

Year 1 - 7,899 ADP

	SHERIFF STAFF	PROBATION STAFF	LA COUNTY TOTAL STAFF
Lieutenant	1		
Sr. Probation Director	-	1	
Sergeant	6		
Probation Director	-	4	
Deputy Sheriff Generalist	60		
Supv Deputy Probation Officer	-	14	
Deputy Probation Officer	-	138	
<b>Total Sworn</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>224</b>
Custody Assistants	-	-	
Professional Staff	4	24	28
<b>Total Non-Sworn</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>TOTAL STAFF*</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>252</b>

*Prorated over 9 Months	53	136	189
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# LOS ANGELES COUNTY POST-RELEASE COMMUNITY SUPERVISION HYBRID PROPOSAL

## Summary of Budgeted Cost

Item Name	Number Items	Salary & Benefits	Total S&EB	Annual Salary	Prorated Salary
<b>SHERIFF'S SWORN PERSONNEL</b>	<b>67</b>			<b>8,941,000</b>	<b>6,706,000</b>
Lieutenant	1	199,000	199,000		149,000
Sergeant	6	167,000	1,002,000		752,000
Deputy Sheriff Generalist	60	129,000	7,740,000		5,805,000
<b>SHERIFF'S PROFESSIONAL STAFF</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>380,000</b>	<b>286,000</b>
Supvg Info Systems Analyst	1	133,000	133,000		100,000
Crime Analyst	1	94,000	94,000		71,000
Office Assistant II	1	81,000	81,000		61,000
Secretary V	1	72,000	72,000		54,000
<b>TOTAL SHERIFF'S STAFF</b>	<b>71</b>			<b>9,321,000</b>	<b>6,992,000</b>
<b>PROBATION'S SWORN PERSONNEL</b>	<b>157</b>			<b>16,570,000</b>	<b>6,531,000</b>
Senior Director	1	184,000	184,000		104,000
Director	4	158,000	632,000		267,000
Supervising Deputy Prob Offcr	14	110,000	1,540,000		598,000
Deputy Probation Officer	138	103,000	14,214,000		5,562,000
<b>PROBATION'S PROFESSIONAL STAFF</b>	<b>24</b>			<b>1,995,000</b>	<b>977,000</b>
Senior Secretary III	1	80,000	80,000		45,000
Secretary III	4	65,000	260,000		110,000
Head Clerk	3	71,000	213,000		80,000
Senior Typist Clerk	3	59,000	177,000		66,000
Administrative Services Mgr I	3	116,000	348,000		195,000
Procurement Assistant III	1	78,000	78,000		44,000
Accountant III	1	86,000	86,000		48,000
Sr. Dept'l Personnel Tech	1	108,000	108,000		61,000
Dept'l Personnel Tech	2	95,000	190,000		89,000
Payroll Clerk II	1	65,000	65,000		37,000
Dept'l Employee Relations Rep	1	108,000	108,000		61,000
Custodian	1	47,000	47,000		9,000
IT Technical Support Analyst II	1	94,000	94,000		53,000
Principal Application Dev	1	141,000	141,000		79,000
Intermediate Typist Clerk*	0	54,000	0		0
<b>TOTAL PROBATION'S STAFF</b>	<b>181</b>			<b>18,565,000</b>	<b>7,508,000</b>
<b>TOTAL LA COUNTY</b>	<b>252</b>				<b>14,500,000</b>

\*In lieu of County Staff, CEO recommends contracting for these clerical services. Estimated prorated cost is \$496,000.

**AB 109/117 Cost Analysis**

Hybrid Proposal

**Attachment VI****FY 2011-12**

	<b>LASD - Year 1 7,899 ADP</b>	<b>Probation - Year 1 7,899 ADP</b>	<b>LA County Total 7,899 ADP</b>
Salaries & Employee Benefits	6,992,000	7,508,000	14,500,000
Overtime	-	-	-
Services & Supplies <sup>1</sup>	1,818,000	2,899,000	4,717,000
LAPD Costs	-	-	-
Treatment Costs <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-
Department of Mental Health	-	6,000,000	6,000,000
Department of Public Health	-	6,000,000	6,000,000
Community Based Organizations	-	5,281,000	5,281,000
Other Charges	-	257,000	257,000
Capital Assets	-	1,823,000	1,823,000
Capital Projects (Facility Improvs)	-	-	-
<b>NET FINANCING REQUIREMENTS <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$8,810,000</b>	<b>\$29,768,000</b>	<b>38,578,000</b>
AB 109/117 STATE ALLOCATION			38,578,000
<b>FUNDING AVAILABLE</b>			-
<i>One-Time Costs</i>	-	-	-
<b>BUDGETED POSITIONS <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>189.0</b>

## Notes:

[1] Includes reimbursement of CEO costs for Quality Assurance. Estimated at \$845,000.

[2] Treatment Costs includes GPS monitoring as an alternative sanction. Probation to determine the costs for this service.

[3] Financing requirements have been prorated over 9 months given October 1st implementation date.

[4] Staff prorated over 9 months. Annualized positions for LASD equate to 71.0 and Probation 181.0 for a total of 252.0.